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heavy $H\alpha$ and nebular disks which show much detail. The nebular disk appears longer N-S, but its form may be influenced by the continuous spectrum; the $H\alpha$ disk, tho circular in outline, somewhat resembles a dumbbell. The bar in general resembles an S-shaped line twisted about the N-S axis; its brightest part is a central line in p. 40° roughly, extending from about $0'.5$ on the preceding side of the center to $1'$ on following side, and having a wisp on its following end.

The continuous spectrum is stronger across the disk, knots appearing at the points of intersection with the periphery. The $H\alpha$ disk is ill-defined on the preceding and following sides, and the nebulosity is concentrated more on the south side.

F. G. PEASE.

PARALLAXES OF TWO CEPHEIDS

The parallaxes of two Cepheid variables, RX *Aurigae* and RR *Lyrae*, were recently determined from 16 and 20 exposures, respectively. The results are:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{RX Aurigae} \dots \pi &= -0''.001 \pm 0''.005 \\ \text{RR Lyrae} \dots \pi &= +0''.006 \pm 0''.006 \end{aligned}$$

The photometric parallaxes, according to Shapley, are $+0''.0006$ and $+0''.0030$, respectively.

Adams finds that the spectroscopic parallax of RR *Lyrae* is $\pi = +0''.004$. Taking the mean of the three values of its parallax, we find the absolute magnitude is 0.0 at maximum and $+0.9$ at minimum. The velocity at right angles to the line of sight is 243 km./sec.; the radial velocity is 50 km./sec., giving a total velocity of nearly 250 km./sec., an extraordinary value for an object of high luminosity.

A. VAN MAANEN.

PARALLAX OF A FAINT STAR WITH LARGE PROPER MOTION

In the issue of this journal for December, 1918, I announced the discovery of a star of mag. 13.2 and proper motion $0''.377$; its position for 1900 is $\alpha = 4^h 53^m 11^s$, $\delta = +39^\circ 13'$. It was measured as a comparison star for deriving the parallax of Boss 1182, but was later rejected for this purpose on account of its large proper motion and presumably large parallax. A series of 16 exposures has now been measured, with a resulting parallax of only $+0''.010 \pm 0''.005$, indicating an absolute magnitude of $+8.2$ and a velocity at right angles to the line of sight of about 180 km./sec.

A. VAN MAANEN.